January 2, 1752. THE Numb. 53.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A LETTER *from a certain* GENTLEMAN *to his* SON.

DEAR BOY,

PLEASURE is the Rock which moſt young People ſplit upon: They launch out with crowded Sails in queſt of it; but without Compaſs to direct their Courſe, or Reaſon ſufficient to ſteer the Veſſel; for Want of which, Pain and Shame, inſtead of Pleaſure, are the Returns of their Voyage. Don't think I mean to ſnarl at Pleaſure like a Stoic, or to preach againſt it from the Pulpit. No, I mean to point it out, and recommend it to you; like an Epicurean: I wiſh you a great deal of it; and my only View is to hinder you from miſtaking it.

The Character which moſt young Men firſt aim at, is that of a Man of Pleaſure; but they generally take it upon Truſt; and inſtead of conſulting their own Taſte and Inclinations, they blindly adopt whatever thoſe, with whom they chiefly converſe, are pleaſed to call by it, which, in the vulgar Acceptation of that Phraſe, means only a beaſtly Drunkard, an abandoned Whoremaſter, or a profligate Swearer and Curſer.

As it may be of Uſe to you, I am not unwilling, though at the ſame aſhamed, to own, that the Vice of my Youth proceeded much more from my ſilly Reſolution of being what I heard called a Man of Pleaſure, than from my own Inclinations. I always naturally hated Drinking, and yet have often drank with Diſguſt at the Time, attended by great Sickneſs the next Day, only becauſe I then conſidered Drinking as a neceſſary Qualification in a fine Gentleman, and a Man of Pleaſure.

The ſame was the Caſe as to Gaming: I did not want Money, conſequently I had no Occaſion to play for it; but I thought Play another neceſſary Ingredient in the Compoſition of a fine Gentleman, and a Man of Pleaſure; and accordingly I plunged into it without Deſire at firſt, and made myſelf ſolidly uneaſy by it for thirty the beſt Years of my Life. I was even abſurd enough, for a little while, to ſwear, by way of adorning and complearing the ſhining Character which I affected; but this Folly I ſoon laid aſide, upon finding both the Guilt and Indecency of it.

Thus ſeduced by Faction, and blindly adopting nominal Pleaſures, I loſt real ones. My Fortune impaired, and my Conſtitution ſhattered, are, I muſt confeſs, the juſt Puniſhments of my Errors: Take Warning then by them; chuſe your Pleaſures for your-ſelf, and don't let them be impoſed on you; follow Nature, not Faſhion; weigh the preſent Enjoyment of your Pleaſures againſt the neceſſary Conſequences of them, and then let your own common Senſe determine your Choice.

Were I to begin the World again with the Experience I now have of it, I would live a Life of real, not imaginary Pleaſure. I would enjoy the Pleaſures of the Table and of Wine, but ſtop ſhort of the Pains inſeparably annexed to an Exceſs in either. I would not, at Twenty be a preaching Miſſionary of Abſtemiouſneſs and Sobriety: I would let other People do as they would, without formally and ſententiouſly rebuking them for it; but I would be moſt firmly reſolved not to deſtroy my own Faculties and Conſtution in Complaiſance to thoſe who have no Regard to theirs. I would play to give me Pleaſure, but not to give me Pain; that is, I would play for Trifles in mixed Companies to amuſe myſelf, and conform to Cuſtom; but I would take Care not to venture for Sums, which if I won, I ſhould not be the better for, but if I loſt, ſhould be under a Difficulty to pay, and when paid, would oblige me to retrench in ſeveral other Articles; not to mention the Quarrels which deep Play commonly occaſions. I would paſs ſome of my Time in Reading, and the reſt in the Company of People of Senſe and Learning, and chiefly thoſe above me; and I would frequent the mixed Company of Men and Women of Faſhion, which tho' often frivolous, yet unbends and refreſhes the Mind, not uſeleſsly, becauſe it certainly poliſhes and ſoftens the Manners.

Theſe would be my Pleaſures and Amuſements, if I were to live the laſt Thirty Years over again: They are rational ones; and moreover I will tell you, they are real and faſhionable ones; for the others are not in Truth the Pleaſures of what I call People of Faſhion, but of thoſe who only call themſelves ſo. Does good Company care to have a Man reeling drunk amongſt them? Or to ſee another tearing his Hair, and blaſpheming, for having loſt at Play more than he is able to pay? Or a Whore-maſter, with half a Noſe, and crippled by coarſe and infamous Debauchery? No, thoſe who practiſe, and much more thoſe who boaſt of ſuch Pleaſures, make no Part of good Company, and are moſt unwillingly, if ever, admitted into it. A real Man of Pleaſure and Faſhion obſerves Decency at leaſt; he neither borrows or affects Vices; and if he unfortunately has any, he gratifies them with Choice, Delicacy, and Secrecy.

I have not mentioned the Pleaſures of the Mind, which are the ſolid and permanent ones, becauſe they do not come under the Head of what People commonly call Pleaſures, which they ſeem to confine to the Senſes. The Pleaſures of Virtue, of Charity, of Learning, are true and laſting ones, which I hope you will be well and long acquainted with.

I am Your's, &c.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE,

SIR,

I NOW ſend you, according to your Deſire, a further Account of *Jedediah Buxton*, (*ſee Gaz. No.* 28.) whom I found to be a very illiterate Man. I examined him with Regard to his Manner of Life, and I was told he laboured hard for his Livelihood, having a Wife and Daughter at *Elmton*, ſix Miles Eaſt of *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*; I perceive he has a good Notion of the Square, Oblong, Triangle, and Circle. The firſt Queſtion I propoſed was as follows: Admit a Field was 423 Yards long and 383 wide, what was the Area? After I had read the Figures to him diſtinctly, he gave me the true Product, *viz.* 162,009 Yards, in two Minutes, for I obſerved by my Watch how long every Operation took him. I then aſked him how many Acres the aforeſaid Field meaſured? In 11 Minutes he told me 33 Acres, 1 Rood, 35 Perches, 20 Yards, and a Quarter juſt. I then propoſed to him, how many Barley Corns would reach 8 Miles? In a Minute and Half he anſwered 1,520,640 Barley Corns. He is the ſloweſt in finding the Area of a Circle, but yet he finds it very near the Truth, though he don't uſe the mathematical Rules. Allowing the Diſtance between *York* and *London* to be 204 Miles, I aſked him how many Times a Coach-wheel turned round in that Diſtance, allowing the Wheel's Circumference to be ſix Yards? In 13 Minutes he anſwered 59,840 Times. The next Propoſition was, a Tub or Bin 346 Inches long, 256 Inches wide, 94 Inches deep, how many Gallons liquid Meaſure and what Corn will it hold? Anſwer, 3,454,464 ſolid Inches, or, 1,768,685,568 half Quarters of ſolid Inches, making 12,249,872 Gallons liquid Meaſure, or, 12,249 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and 34 ½ Inches; or it will hold 191 Quarters, 3 Buſhels, 3 Quarterns, a half Quartern, and 34 ½ Inches Remainder.

Again, ſuppoſe a Canal was to be dug 426 Feet long, 263 wide, and 2 Feet and a half deep, how many cubical Yards of Earth to be removed? After pauſing a Quarter of an Hour he anſwered, 10,373 Yards 24 Feet. He will talk with you freely whilſt he is doing his Queſtions, it being no Moleſtation or Hindrance to him, but enough to confound a Penman. His Memory is ſo great, that he can leave off and reaſſume the Operation again, at a Week, Month, or at ſeveral Months End; he calls his Figures all by their proper Names, and is very ready at naming them either backwards or forwards. From *May* 17, 10 h. A. M. 1725, he told me he was drunk (to make Uſe of his Expreſſion) with reckoning by his Memory 'til *June* 16 following, and then ſlept ſoundly ſeven Hours, but will never attempt ſo much Reckoning again, for Fear of falling into the ſame Dilemma. I ſuppoſe what he means by his being drunk, was his being ſo much ſtupified with Thought, as rendered him incapable of Buſineſs; when it may well be ſaid *neque pes, neque mens ſatis ſuum officium facit.*

But, to proceed further with this uncommon Man, I was led by Curioſity to know what Queſtion it was that cauſed his Drunkenneſs; to which he replied, in anſwering the following Queſtion. In 202,680,000,360 Miles, and each Mile reckoned to be cubical, how many Barley Corns, Vetches, Peas, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Beans, Lintels, and how many Hairs, each an Inch long, would fill that Space, reckoning 48 Hairs in Breadth to an Inch on the Flat, as he found them to be ſo. I ſhall here ſubjoin his Table of Meaſures, which he found on Experiment.

200	Barley Corns	are contained in one ſolid Inch.
300	Wheat Corns	
512	Rye Corns	
180	Oats	
40	Peas	
25	Beans	
80	Vetches	
100	Lintels	
2304	Hairs 1 Inch long	

From which he calculated the following Reſult: 14 Thouſand, 93 Millions, 420 Thouſand, 936 Quarters, 1 Buſhel, 1 Peck, 1 Quartern, 3 Pints, and 5 and a Quarter ſolid Inches of one Sort of Grain, are contain'd in one ſolid Mile; or 5 Thouſand, 451 Millions, 776 Thouſand Yards in a cubical Mile, being 254 Millions of Millions, 358 Thouſand, 61 Millions, and 56 Thouſand Inches in a cubical Mile; and if every Hair be an Inch long, and 2304 Hairs a cubical Inch, then 586 Thouſand, 40 Millions of Millions, 972 Thouſand, 673 Millions, and 24 Thouſand, will fill the Space of a cubical Mile: But if a Hair be no longer than it is broad, he then found that there would be 28 Tribes, 129 Thouſand, 966 Millions of Millions, 688 Thouſand, 305 Millions, and 152 Thouſand Hairs, to fill the Space of a cubical Mile.

As we are come to that Notation where he introduces the Word Tribe, it will be proper to ſet down that prolix Number, ariſing from 140 Nails doubled at a Farthing a Nail, *viz.*

725,958,238,096,074,907,868,531,656,993,638,851,106 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* which he reads thus:

725 Tribes of Tribes,
958 Thouſand of Millions of Millions of Tribes,
238 Millions of Millions of Tribes,
096 Thouſand Millions of Tribes,
074 Millions of Tribes,

907 Thouſand Tribes,
868 Tribes,
531 Thouſand Millions of Millions,
656 Millions of Millions,
993 Thouſand Millions,
638 Millions,
851 Thouſands,
106 Pounds, 2 Shillings, and 8 Pence.

For the Truth of which I leave thoſe Gentlemen that have Leiſure and Curioſity to try it.

I ſhall only mention one Thing more with Regard to this Man's Memory, and it ſhall be in ſquaring the above Number. Now you ſee he is to multiply 39 Figures by 39 Figures, and all by the Strength of his Memory, without having Recourſe to human Aſſiſtance, or Pen, Ink, and Paper. What a prodigious Taſk muſt this be to be operated by the Head only, which he certainly performed, and after two Months and a Half, he brings the following Anſwer, omitting the odd 2 *s.* 8 *d.* which he reads thus:

527 Tribes of Tribes of Cramps,
015 Thouſand Millions of Millions Tribes of Cramps,
363 Millions of Millions Tribes of Cramps,
459 Thouſand Millions Tribes of Cramps,
557 Millions of Tribes of Cramps,
385 Thouſand Tribes of Cramps,
673 Tribes of Cramps,
733 Thouſand Millions of Millions of Cramps.
542 Million of Millions of Cramps,
638 Thouſand Millions of Cramps,
591 Millions of Cramps,
721 Thouſand Cramps,
213 Cramps,
298 Tribes of Tribes,
966 Thouſand Millions of Millions of Tribes,
079 Millions of Millions of Tribes,
307 Thouſand Millions of Tribes,
521 Millions of Tribes,
904 Thouſand Tribes,
381 Tribes,
389 Thouſand Millions of Millions,
499 Million of Millions,
251 Thouſands of Millions,
637 Millions,
423 Thouſands,
236 Pounds.

I was vaſtly ſurprized at the Quickneſs as well as Extenſiveneſs of this poor Man's Memory, and I do aſſure you, Sir, that he does all that I have above recited by the Head without Pen, Ink, or Paper; for I am now thoroughly convinced that he is no Impoſtor, or makes Uſe of any Arts or Inſinuations to deceive, as I firſt imagined when I heard of him: Oh the Depth of human Penetration!

I don't find, in Hiſtory, any Man's Memory to be compared with this *Jedediah Buxton's*. *Seneca*, indeed, gives us an Account of his own Memory, as a Miracle in thoſe Times, which I chuſe to ſend you in his own Words: *Hanc* [memoriam] *aliquando in me floruiſſe, ut non tantum ad uſum ſufficeret, ſed in miraculum uſque procederet, non nego. Nam et* 2000 *nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebam: et ab his qui ad audiendum præceptorem noſtrum conveniebant, ſingulos verſus a ſingulis datos, cum plures quam* 200 *efficerentur, ab ultimo incipiens uſque ad primum recitabam.* This is the only Inſtance I can find as a Competitor to this our Author. I appeal to any Perſon however well converſant in Figures, whether to multiply by 20 or 30 Figures by the Head, or divide by the ſame, which is equal to him, be not an arduous Taſk, and whether this poor Man be not

Rara avis in terris, nigroque ſimillima cygno.

Yours, &c.

T. HOLLIDAY.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

If you'll pleaſe to communicate to the Public the following Obſervations on one of the reigning Diverſions of this Country, you'll oblige

Your very humble Servant.

THE Right Mankind has to deprive an Innocent Animal of Life, muſt depend upon the Property every reſpective Individual has therein. Now, I ſay, that the Property Men have in every Thing they poſſeſs, is limitted; or, that no Man may uſe any of the Things he poſſeſſeth, according to his own Pleaſure, unleſs ſuch Uſing be agreeable to the Divine Law. Therefore the depriving an innocent Animal of Life, muſt be under certain Limitations.

Whether the Dominion God gave the firſt Man over the Creatures, extended to the taking away their Lives for any other Uſe than Sacrifice, or for Cloathing; or whether the Allowance was only given to *Noah* after the Deluge, to kill them for Food, I ſhall not here enquire, ſince whatever Property Man has in the Creatures, is derived from God; and I ſhall take it for granted that Mankind has a Licence to kill them for the Neceſſities and Conveniences of Life. The Opinion of ſome *Calviniſts*, that none but the Elect have ſuch Property, not being worth confuting. But then the Queſtion is, how far this Property extends, or where it ſtops. Now the Way to find this out, is to examine where the Exerciſe thereof is ſupported by any Divine Law, or where it contradicts the ſame. For Inſtance. The Domeſtick, or innocent Animals are not to be killed to gratify an extravagant Paſſion for Money, out of Wantonneſs, or with Circumſtances of Cruelty attending ſuch killing. Becauſe this is a Tranſgreſſion of the Laws that forbid ſuch Crimes. For even the Law of Nature forbids Cruelty. It is grievous to ſee, or even to hear of an Animal in Torment. Our very Make and Conſtitution (if it is not vitiated) reſtrains us from being inſenſible of the Pains of others. *Plutarch* ſays, "If we kill an Animal for our Proviſion, let us do it with the "Melting of Compaſſion, and without tormenting it." Let us conſider, "that 'tis, in its own Nature, Cruelty, to put a living Creature to Death; "we at leaſt deſtroy a Soul that has Senſe and Perception." And again, "It is no more than the Obligation of our very Birth, to practiſe E"quity to our own Kind; but Humanity may be extended through the "whole Order of Creatures [illegible] to be allowed.

The Scripture tells us, *Prov.* xii. 10. That the Righteous Man regardeth the Life of his Beaſt. Then, by the Rule of Contraries, He that regardeth not the Life of his Beaſt, is not a righteous Man. But how can he, who wantonly puts a poor innocent Animal to a cruel and lingring Death, be ſaid to regard its Life. Certainly in no Senſe. Therefore I infer, that he who does ſo, is an unrighteous Man, or, ſo far a Tranſgreſſor of the Divine Law.

To apply this to the Practice ſo much in Vogue here, of late, of Cock-fighting. I would beg Leave to aſk the Advocates for that Diverſion, upon what Law is it founded? If it be anſwered, by aſking another Queſtion, *viz.* Does not the Laws of the Country allow a Man to uſe his own Property, as he pleaſes? I anſwer, By no Means. For either ſuch Laws are agreeable to the Divine Law, or they are not. To ſay they are not agreeable to the Divine Law, is ſaying in other Words, no Man ought to obſerve them. Which is a poor Compliment to the Laws of ones Country. It follows therefore that they are agreeable to the Divine Law. And if ſo, I have endeavoured to ſhew that the above Practice is contrary as well to the Divine Law revealed, as to that of Nature.

But it may perhaps be objected, That the Animals, for which ſo tender a Regard is pleaded, are of ſuch a Nature, that they will tear and deſtroy one another whenever they meet; therefore Cock-fighting is only giving further Scope to this natural Inſtinct. To which I anſwer, Admitting the Truth of the Fact contained in the Objection, it will by no Means follow, that becauſe ſome of the brute Animals are naturally fierce, therefore Men are to cultivate and improve that Quality in them. On the contrary, it is obſervable that the moſt civilized Part of Mankind has always tam'd and render'd uſeful many of the fierce Animals, as they ought to have done.

And if it be a juſt Obſervation (as I think it is) that moſt of the domeſtick Animals are only apt to quarrel with ſuch of their own Species, as they don't uſually ſee, but are commonly fond of thoſe they aſſociate with, then I think the Objection turns againſt the Objectors.

And as the Circumſtances of an Action very much affect its Nature, this Practice will be found attended with Circumſtances ſhockingly profane and impious. This I can aſſert from my own Obſervation. For having caſually been preſent at a Cock-fight, ſome Time ago, I could not but take Notice, with much Concern, that ſome Gentlemen, who, upon other Occaſions, behav'd with great Decency, and as if they had been influenced with ſuitable Impreſſions of the awful and tremendous Name of GOD, did then ſpeak and act as if the Divine Law had been for that Time abrogated, opening their Mouths with horrid Oaths, and dreadful Imprecations. And all this when their Paſſions were not much inflam'd, being early in the Day, and their high Bets not yet begun. I, for my Part was ſoon tir'd with the Place and *Diverſion*, as 'tis called, and left it, with a firm Purpoſe, never to be preſent at another ſuch. To it ſucceeded Drinking and Gaming, an uninterrupted Violation both of Divine, and Human Laws, for ſome Days and Nights.

Now admitting that the Practice of Cock-fighting were lawful in itſelf, which I abſolutely deny; yet when 'tis attended with ſuch Circumſtances, and follow'd by ſuch terrible Conſequences, is it not a Shame that it ſhould be allowed in a Chriſtian Country. Were one of the primitive Chriſtians but to reviſit this Globe, and be dropt at a modern Cock-fight, he would hardly be perſuaded, that he was among Chriſtians; but upon his being aſſured, that he was in the pureſt Part of the Chriſtian Church, how great muſt his Surprize and Concern be, to find ſuch a dreadful Diſſolution of Manners, among thoſe that bear the Redeemer's Name.

If then this Practice be ſo unjuſtifiable, is it not fit, the more ſober and regular Part of Mankind, who have, without duly examining the Nature thereof, or viewing it in the Light in which I have placed it, given too much Countenance thereto, ſhould abandon the ſame; and thereby diſcountenance, if they cannot entirely remove the growing Evil: For I'm perſuaded, that if thoſe in eminent Stations, would ſhew their Diſlike, not only to that, but to every other diſſolute Practice, the Vulgar, who are very apt to mimick them, would ſoon give it up alſo; at leaſt it would become ſo infamous, that none who regarded their Character, would be found publickly to practiſe it.

It may perhaps be thought, that I have exaggerated the Malignity of the above Practice, and that many who love the Diverſion, abhor the Conſequences thereof. But I would have ſuch conſider, what has been ſaid as to the Lawfulneſs thereof; and then, though the Circumſtances attending be not eſſential thereto, yet if they are ſo inſeparable therefrom, as the World goes, that they are become almoſt what Logicians call ſecondary Qualities, then I will leave it to their Conſciences to determine, what is ſafeſt to be done in ſuch a Caſe.

Upon the whole; If any one, who has aught to offer in Support of the above-mentioned Diverſon, will pleaſe to communicate his Thoughts to the Public, I ſhall duly conſider, and endeavour to anſwer them, if they contain any Thing like Reaſon and Argument: But if no better Reaſon can be given for it, than that it is an old Cuſtom, in itſelf indifferent, and not to be parted with, becauſe ſome People of ſcrupulous Conſciences diſlike it; then, I hope, Men of Senſe will not think it beneath them, to follow good Advice, from whatever Quarter it comes, and abandon a Practice for which ſo little can be pleaded.

CHLOE's CHOICE.

A new SONG.

THE Beau, with his delicate Womaniſh Face,
Whoſe Merit all lays in a Feather and Lace;
The Proud, the Immoral, the Coward, the Vain,
May ſue for my Love, but will meet with Diſdain.
The Dunce I deteſt, and whoſe Wit is ſevere;
I ſicken whenever a Scycophant's near:
The Brute, that's ill manner'd, diſorders me much;
And I'd die an Old Maid e're I'd couple with ſuch;
But He, in whom Senſe and Politeneſs are join'd,
Whoſe Study has been to embelliſh his Mind,
Whoſe Pleaſures ne'er injure his Health or his Purſe,
Is fit to be taken——for better for worſe.
Whoſe Wit has no Gall, and whoſe Tongue no Deceit;
Whoſe Nature is noble, and Conduct direct;
Ne'er knew any Fear, but to hurt or offend——
If he queſtions my Heart, he will find it his Friend.

Paris

Paris, Sept. 3. The many Favours the King has heaped of late on our Academy of Surgery, as a Reward of the new Diſcoveries and Improvements they have made in this Art, are become a Source of Diſcord between the Surgeons that are Members of that Academy, and thoſe who have not been admitted into it. The latter pretend they have been ill uſed by the other, and ſcruple not to ſay, that the Academy ſhauld either be ſuppreſſed, or elſe all Surgeons of this Metropolis allowed to become Members of it. In Conſequence of which pretended Grievance, they preſented a Petition to the King, which his Majeſty reſented to ſuch a Degree, that he has exiled Eight of thoſe petitioning Surgeons, and forbid a Hundred more of them to be preſent at the Lectures at St. Coſmo's School, 'til further Orders.

Paris, Sept. 17. The Marquis de Phuyzieux, in obtaining Leave to reſign the Poſt of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been deſired by the King to continue to aſſiſt him by his Attendance in Council, as often as his Health will permit.

Hague, Sept. 29. A Plan of the States General, repreſenting the preſent Situation of Trade, and the Reaſon of its Decay, propoſes, as the Means of reſtoring it, to have all Sorts of Goods exempted from paying Toll throughout the Territories of the Republick, to eſtabliſh a general or a limitted Free Port, and to diſtinguiſh by a general Tariff, the ſeveral Commodities which ſhall be liable to pay Duty, thoſe which ſhall be exempted from it, and thoſe which ſhall be prohibited.

L O N D O N, Sept. 24.

We hear from good Authority, that an old Scheme, new modelled, will be preſented to Parliament ſoon after they meet, for a more general Method of collecting the Revenue, &c. againſt which ſeveral eminent Merchants and Tradeſmen, are guarding themſelves, in Order to make Application againſt its paſſing; as they conceive it will be prejudicial to Trade in general.

The Suggeſtions in ſome *foreign Gazettes* as if the *Crown* of *Spain* had *Views* upon a certain *Fortreſs*, are ſo utterly *inconſiſtent* with what the *ſame Papers* inſinuate concerning the *Diſpoſition* of the *Court* of *Madrid* to conclude a *Treaty* with that of *Vienna*, and that of *Turin*, as makes the firſt-mention'd *Suppoſition* altogether *inconceivable*. For if *Spain* is really diſpoſ'd to enter into a ſincere Friendſhip [illegible] the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and to take the moſt proper Meaſures for ſecuring the Repoſe of *Italy*, ſhe has no Need to be uneaſy in Reſpect to that Port and Fortreſs; becauſe the preſent Poſſeſſors would be entirely in her Intereſt; and therefore their continuing to hold it would be for the Advantage of his Catholick Majeſty, and his Subjects. In ſhort, there is but one Way to reconcile theſe two Pieces of News; which is, to believe the Spaniards ſincere in their Reſentments, and entering into theſe Treaties only by Way of Amuſement.

Letters from France acquaint us, that there has been lately a moſt dreadful Storm in the Limouſin, in which there fell not only Hail of a very unuſual Size, but Cakes of ſolid Ice of the Weight of five or ſix Pounds, by which ſeveral Perſons, and much Cattle, have been deſtroyed, and the Fruits of the Earth in a great Meaſure ruined.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, Sept. 7.

"Upon the 19th paſt the Cornelia Snow, Alexander Durkie, Commander, was upon this Coaſt ſpoke with by one Dowe, Commander of a Cruizer, who demanding to know from whence he came, and where bound, and upon the former's anſwering from Bergen to Dumfries, Dowe told him, he could not make his Port that Tide, but might to Heſton, (being about three Leagues ſhort) and, as he was going there, might follow him in; the Maſter of the Snow having no Pilot on Board, and being unacquainted upon the Coaſt, follow'd the ſaid Cruizer to the above Port, where, to his great Surprize, he was (even before the Veſſel was well moor'd) boarded by the ſaid Dowe, and ten other Men well arm'd, who took violent Poſſeſſion of the Ship, broke up her under Decks, forc'd the Maſter on Shore, and next Morning carried her off to Sea. We hear he carried the Snow firſt into Whitehaven, and from thence to Whitehorn, where he ſtill keeps Poſſeſſion of her by Force of Arms, having deforced the Admiral Officers, who went to put a Warrant in Execution againſt him."

This Story is otherwiſe told in a Letter from Whitehaven, dated Aug. 31.

"The Cornelia, a Snow from Bergen, bound to Dumfries, with Deals, &c. was brought into this Port, on Tueſday the 20th Inſtant, by the Sincerity, Capt. Dowe. The Captain ſuſpecting her to have ſome contraband Goods on Board, went in purſuit of her in our Channel; and on ſending his Mate and Men in a Boat on Board to examine her Cargo, the Maſter and Factor of the ſaid Snow, before they could come up to her, went off in an open Boat for Scotland, and left the reſt of the Crew, Ship and Cargo, as a Compliment to the Captain.

Since ſhe was brought into our Harbour, beſides her lawful Freight from Bergen, contraband Goods were found on Board, conſiſting moſtly of Handkerchiefs, Silks and Velvets, from Holland, to the Value of near 1000l. ſo that the whole Ship, &c, is look'd on as a lawful Prize."

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 17.

"It is whiſper'd here, by ſome who would be thought more penetrating than the Generality of Coffee-Houſe Politicians, that the Negociations of certain Courts for preventing new Broils in Europe, will prove abortive; and yet they acknowledge at the ſame Time, that it is France's Intereſt to maintain Peace, as a War would, in all Probability, if managed well by Sea, defeat all her Projects to extend her Commerce. The Republick's Allies, it muſt likewiſe be confeſſed, are but in indifferent Circumſtances to embark in a War, the one by Reaſon of the Situation of her domeſtick Affairs, the other on Account of the Diſpoſitions of ſome of her Neighbours; So that if the Proſpect of Profit and Loſs was duly conſidered by all Parties, it could not fail of inducing them to remain quiet. Nevertheleſs, as enterprizing Spirits are generally ſanguine in their Hopes, and ſeldom give Attention enough to the Probabilities of ill Succeſs, no Concluſion can be drawn, in Favour of the Continuance of Peace, from the manifold Diſadvantages which almoſt all the Powers of Europe muſt labour under in a new War; every one loſing Sight of his own Danger, encouraging himſelf with the Superiority he fancies to have in ſome Reſpect or other over his Neighbour."

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Sept 29

"On Tueſday laſt as a Party of Engliſh Gentlemen were viewing the Caſtle, ſome among them were obſerv'd to take more than ordinary Notice, and to write down Minutes of all they ſaw. Intimation of which being given to the Deputy Governor, they were order'd under Arreſt 'til they [illegible] Account of themſelves. But, in a ſhort Time, Mr. Archibald Steuart being applied to by the Gentlemen, waited upon the Deputy, and aſſur'd him that they were all perſonally known to him, and vouch'd for their having no other Deſign than to gratify their Curioſity in taking down Minutes of what they ſaw: Whereupon they were immediately ſet at Liberty. Two of the Gentlemen are Earoners, of the Names of Cheſter and Leiceſter; who, in Company with —— Curzon and —— Bagot, Eſqrs. are making a Tour through North Britain."

B O S T O N, October 21.

Extract from the Votes of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives. Martis 8 Die Octobris, *A. D.* 1751.

JAMES Minos, Eſq; brought down the Report of the Committee of both Houſes appointed the third Inſtant, relating to the Weſtern Tribes of Indians, &c. in the Words following, viz.

The Committee appointed to take under Conſideration that Paragraph of his Honour's Speech reſpecting the Weſtern Tribes of Indians, &c. together with the Report of the Committee reſpecting that Affair, report, as their Opinion;

That the Committee be appointed to contract for a Quantity of Land of the Contents of about three Miles Square, including the Hop Lands, lying within the Townſhip of Shifield, and agree for an Equivalent in Province Lands, or otherwiſe as they ſhall judge beſt.

That there be two School Houſes built at the Charge of the Government, wherein the Indian Children may be inſtructed, one for the Boys and another for the Girls; that the Houſe built for the Boarding School be finiſhed, in which the Maſter of the Boys School may live together with the Boys under his Care; it being expected that the Girls will be boarded at Mrs. Sergeant's, in Caſe ſhe undertakes to keep that School.

That the Maintenance of the Indian Children in ſaid School, both as to Cloathing and Dieting, be at the Expence of the Government, except ſo far as is provided for by Mr. Holles, or by the Corporation for propogating the Goſpel.

That there be two Engliſh Youths put into the Boys School in Order to learn the Indian Tongue, that ſo they may be qualified for future Service to the Government among the Indians, to be boarded at the Expence of the Government.

That Mrs. Aſhley be retained as an Interpreter, who together with her Huſband, may alſo be employ'd in the neceſſary Services of the Family.

And that there be likewiſe an expert and induſtrious Man procured to manage the Huſbandry on the School Lands, and inſtruct the Youths therein, and that proper Utenſils therefore be provided,

That Proviſion be made for the Subſiſtence of the Mohawk Families, together with what they may be able to ſupply themſelves with by Hunting; until they ſhall be able to raiſe ſomething upon [illegible] themſelves.

That a Letter be wrote to the Government of Connecticut, informing them of the Meaſures taken by this Government, for ſecuring the Six Nations to the Britiſh Intereſt, as well as for their Inſtruction, and that we hope and expect they will join in them, and contribute towards the Expence.

That this Court do agree to the Propoſal of Sir Peter Warren, of appropriating the Sum of 700 l. Sterl. in his Hands for the Support and Education of the Mohawk Children, and that he be immediately advertiſed thereof, and deſired to tranſmit the ſame: and that it be let out on Intereſt, and that the Intereſt be applied to the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

That a Letter be wrote to Mr. Holles of London (who has employed Capt. Kellog to ſupport and educate a Number of Indian Children at his Expence) that he be informed of the Meaſures taken by this Government for the like Purpoſes, and deſir'd to appoint one or more Truſtees for the Management of his Charity, to act in Concert with ſuch Perſons as may be appointed by this Government for carrying on ſaid Deſign. And,

That a Committee be accordingly appointed by this Court to carry into Execution the foregoing Deſign; that they be impowered to receive ſuch Donations from Time to Time as may or ſhall be offered for the Encouragement and Support of ſaid Schools: That they have the Inſpection and Regulation of the ſame, and the Management of all the Prudentials thereof, ſubject to ſuch Directions and Inſtructions as they ſhall receive from this Court from Time to Time; ſaid Committee to be accountable, and to be rewarded for their Services.

Sent down for Concurrence. Read and concurr'd.

Which Reſolve paſſed the whole Court.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 7.

At the Mayor's Court laſt Week, Ann Magdalenna Stanner, the Dutchwoman, formerly mention'd in this Paper, who had ſtain'd her Face and Arms with Indigo, to countenance a falſe Accuſation of Mr. Noble, as having beat and abuſed her in a violent Manner; alſo Daniel Worms, who abetted her in ſaid Accuſation; were indicted and found guilty of Conſpiracy; and ſentenced, the Man to pay a Fine of Fifteen Pounds, and the Woman to be carted round the Town, and whipt Thirty-One Laſhes, which was on Saturday executed accordingly.

November 14. Yeſterday Captain Lauderdale arriv'd here from Savannah Le Mar, in Jamaica, and brought the melancholy Account of a violent Hurricane that happen'd in that Iſland on the eleventh of September laſt, which laſted 24 Hours, and did a great deal of Damage to the Shipping, and likewiſe to the Plantations, by deſtroying the Plantain Trees, Sugar Canes, &c. There is no particular Liſt of the Ships loſt or aſhore, only in general, that all the Veſſels at Kingſton, (the Commodore, and a few others excepted) were aſhore; that one of the Men of War was beat to Pieces; that Captain Nourſe, of this Place, by cutting away his Maſts, was one that rid it out; that Captain Whitefield, in a Sloop from Savannah Le Mar for this Port, was loſt in Black River, and all the People drown'd; and that a Schooner unknown had ſhar'd the ſame Fate.

Laſt Week died here, the honourable Thomas Hopkinſon, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty for this Province, one of the Governor's Council, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, &c. A Gentleman poſſeſſed of many Virtues, without the Alloy of one ſingle Vice; and diſtinguiſhed for his Attachment to the Cauſe of Juſtice and Honeſty; which he practiſed in private Life with a ſcrupulous Exactneſs, and in public Affairs with an Intrepidity and Firmneſs of Mind that was not to be ſhaken; an excellent Ingredient in his Character, where a quick Conception, a clear Diſcernment, and a ſolid Judgment, were happily united: In Matters of Truſt ſo faithful, that the neareſt Concerns of his own Intereſt had not a greater Share of his Application. His Benevolence was as extenſive as the proper Object of it, the whole human Race; but his

Great

great Modesty, and his not seeking to be known, caused the Number of his intimate Friends to be but small; Among those, in the Hours of Recreation, he had the particular Faculty of tempering the *Facetious* with the *Grave*, in so agreeable a Manner, as made his Conversation both delightful and instructive. He was reserved in Professions of Religion; but the Spirit of Christianity actuated the whole Conduct of his Life. Not conscious of any Guilt or Neglect of any social Duty, he beheld the slow Approaches of Death with an amazing Chearfullness; without any Mixture of Anxiety or Fear; and at last bid adieu to the World with all the Serenity of Mind that could flow from the Wisdom of a Philosopher, join'd to the Innocence of a Child.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS I am informed, that some Time the latter End of last Summer, there came to some Part of *Virginia* a Letter from *William Beverley*, Esq; at *London*, directed to the Subscriber in *Culpepper* County, which has not yet come to my Hands: And, as I imagine it relates to some Matters of Consequence which he was to transact for me in *Great-Britain*, I shall be very much obliged to any Person who may have carelessly detained it, or through whose hands it may have passed, to contrive it or give what Intelligence they can of it to me, or Mr. *Edmund Pendleton* of *Caroline* County; and if any Person shall have been so curious as to open it, and then keep it to conceal his Shame: If they will contrive it under Cover as above, it will be thankfully received, and no Questions asked.

James Pendleton.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Newcastle*, in *July* last, a new Negroe Fellow, named *Glasgow*; he had on when he went away a Cotton Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Crocus Breeches, Plad Hose, and *Virginia*-made ditto, all pretty much wore. Whoever will take up and convey him to me, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

James Brown.

N. B. He can't speak good *English*; and is Out-lawed. 4

Williamsburg, January 2, 1752.

NOW in the public Goal of this City, a new Negroe Man Slave, who answers to the Name of *Thomas*; he was taken up and confined in *King William* County in *October* last, and from thence transmitted hither. He cannot speak *English*, or tell the Name of his Master. The Owner may have him, on paying Charges to

John Lane, K. P. G.

Williamsburg, January 2, 1752.

WHEREAS I have lately had the Misfortune to lose my Wife, which hath quite frustrated my Intention of settling in this City; I therefore, hereby, give Notice, That on *Monday* the 13th Instant I intend to expose to Sale, for ready Money, at the House where Col. *Jones* lately lived, sundry Sorts of Houshold Goods, and also Womens wearing Apparel. And I hereby give Notice, That I intend to depart this Colony, for *England*, by the first Ship that sails from hence.

William Williams.

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Lunenburg, Dec. 14, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice, That Attendance will (God willing) be given to survey the enter'd Lands in the South District of *Lunenburg*, as follows:

From the 1st to the 15th of *February*, between *Grassy* Creek, the Country Line, *Roanoke*, *Dan*, and *Hico* Rivers, including all the Waters of each Creek and River.

From the 15th to 25th of *February*, on and between *Difficult* Creek, *Banister*, and *Dan* Rivers, with all their Branches as high as *Miry* Creek.

From the 25th of *February* to the 5th of *March*, on and between *Miry* Creek, *Banister* and *Dan* Rivers, and *Cane* Creek, with all their respective Waters.

From the 5th to the 11th of *March*, on and between *Cane* Creek, *Dan* and *Banister* Rivers, and *Sandy* River, with all their respective Waters.

To be on *Peter's* Creek of *Dan* River the 13th of *March*, to continue on *Peter's* Creek, *Mayo* and *Dan* Rivers, with their respective Branches there-abouts, 'til the last of *March*.

From the 1st to the 15th of *April*, to survey on and between *Mayo* and *Smith's*, or *Irwin* Rivers, with all their Branches, and the Waters of *Dan* between them.

From the 15th of *April* to the End of the Season, to survey on and between *Smith's*, *Banister* and *Dan* Rivers, and *Sandy* River, with all their Creeks and Waters.

Also to survey on the Waters between *Difficult* Creek and *Stanton* River, as high as *Black-Walnut* Creek, from the 20th to the 27th *February*.

On all the Waters between *Black-Walnut* Creek, *Banister* and *Stanton* Rivers, and *Cattawba* Creek, from the 27th of *February* to the 8th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Cattawba* Creek, *Banister* and *Stanton* Rivers, and *Straitstone* Creek, from the 8th to the 13th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Banister* and *Stanton* Rivers, *Straitstone* Creek, and *Pig* River, from the 13th to the 27th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Pig* River, the *Ridge* between *Pig* and *Irwin* Rivers and *Staunton* River, from the 27th of *March* to the End of the Season, proceeding regularly to the *Mountains*.

All Persons are desired to give their Attendance, as by their Failure they will forfeit their respective Claims.

Peter Fontaire, Jun. Surv. S. D. *Lun.*
Sherrd. Walton, *William Sims*, } Assistants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of *Robert Moss*, of *York* Town, Taylor, deceas'd, to pay their Accounts to his Widow, at his late Dwelling House, as soon as possible; as she intends for *England* so soon as she can get her Affairs settled: Also all Persons having any Claims against the said Estate are desired to send them in.

Julia Moss, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the last Will of Mr. Edmund Smith, *late of* York *County*,

A TRACT of Land, containing about 700 Acres, within three Miles of *Fredericksburg*. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; of *York* Town, or to

Agnes Smith, Executrix.

Deep-Creek, Amelia County, *December* 17, 1751.

TAKEN up, a Black Mare, about four Feet, three Inches high, branded thus, C The Owner may have her on proving his Property, of

Thomas Reams.

To be exposed to SALE, on the 11th *of* February, *at* Prince George *Courthouse, being Court-Day.*

ALL the Lands and Lots belonging to the Estate of the Reverend *Robert Ferguson* deceased, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heir of the said *Ferguson* to *Andrew Sprowl* Merchant in *Norfolk*, who will grant Deeds to the Purchasers, and give Security if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving good Security.

Williamsburg, December 17, 1751.

THE Company of COMEDIANS intend to be at *Fredericksburg* by the Middle of *January*, and hope that the Gentlemen and Ladies who are Lovers of Theatrical Entertainment, will favour them with their Company.

TAKEN up Two stray'd Horses, one a dark Bay, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I D; the other a Sorrel, branded on the near Shoulder ⊕ their Age unknown. Any Person proving their Property may have them at Col. *John Chiswell's* in *Hanover*, on paying the Charges of this Advertisement, according to Law.

William Arthur.

Nov. 1, 17 1.

AS the Subscriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he proposes to let the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Pasturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling-House, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houses; also the Warehouse of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Westover*, a Store-House with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouse well situate to Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Also a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, distant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houses and what else is necessary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradesmen and House Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subscriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M'Murdo.*

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester* County, about the Middle of *June* last, a large dark Bay Draught Horse, branded on the Shoulder A. Whoever brings him to me, or gives Intelligence, so that I may have him again, shall have Half a Pistole Reward; and if taken out of the County a Pistole, paid by

t. f. *Ralph Finch.*

Mr. *HUNTER*,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Prospect of saving myself, though the Treatment I met from the Subscribers to the last, had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind. You must be sensible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subscribers, after they were not only printed but bound, so that besides fifteen Years Intereſt of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition cost me, I have not only lost all my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket, I therefore propose,

That the Abridgment shall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the last, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Assembly shall be abridged under its proper Head; but where any Act contains different Matters, such Part or Parts of it, as relate to every distinct Matter shall be abridged under several and distinct Heads.

That there shall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Justice of the Peace, and every Officer whatsoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables shall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subscriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon subscribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

As the Disappointment I have already met with, will be a sufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are subscribed for: All Persons willing to subscribe are desired to send their Names, and Places of Abode, to *Williamsburg*; where constant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, during the Sitting of the General Court, to deliver out Receipts: They may likewise be had of Mr. *Charles Dick*, at *Fredericksburg*, and at the *Printing-Office*.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for some Time, and the Books may be had at my House, or at the *Printing-Office* in *Williamsburg*; but if any of the Subscribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of such Notice, what Books are then left will be disposed of to any Person that will purchase them, and the Subscribers will lose their Subscription Money.

As soon as 300 Books are subscribed for, the Copy will be sent to Press, and printed off with all Expedition.

I purpose, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every succeeding Session, as a Continuation, which shall be sold at the lowest Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clause that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premisses,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-house 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling house 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaister'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negroe Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premisses.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

Just PUBLISH'D,

THE *Virginia* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD GOD 1752. Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses; the Increase, Decrease, and Length of the Days and Nights, the Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting; the Rising, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; Court Days, Weather, Cure of a fatal Disease, Directions to Planters, &c. &c. &c.

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of Thirty Eight Degrees *North* Latitude, and a Meridian of Five Hours *West* from the City of *London*; fitting *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *North-Carolina*, &c.

Williamsburg: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM HUNTER. Price 5 *s. per* Dozen, or 7½ *d.* each.

N. B. This ALMANACK is regulated by the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, and the Substance of the Act inserted.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.